for revision; after which the bill was ordered to be en-grossed for a third reading.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After the reading of the journal-

Mr. COBB asked and obtained the unanimous consect the House to have an amendment to the homester hill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, which he propost to offer, printed and laid on the table.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, by leave, introduced a joint resolution constraing the law concerning military bounty-land warrants, approved August 14, 1548; referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOUSTON urged the House to dispose of business in its regular order; whereupon,

The SPEAKER announced the first business in order to be the question on Mr. Clark's resolution to close debate on the homestead bill of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in two hours after it should again be taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SWEETSER moved to lay this resolution on the table.

Mr. CLARK then withdrew his resolution.
Mr. HOUSTON suggested that it would be best to pass over the bill to secure proper discipline in the United States navy, and to provide punishment in lieu of flogging, which had been abolished, which came up first under a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to pass it.
So, by general consent, the House agreed to proceed to the reception of reports from the various standing committees.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Mr. EVANS, rising to a privileged question, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had on the day before adopted the resolution of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, calling on the President of the United States for the original reports and maps of Col. Long and Capt. Crane, of Topographical Engineers, with reference to the improvement of the falls of the Chio, near Louisville, Kentucky.

By general consent the question on the motion to reconsider was passed over for the present.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER then announced reports from commit-The SPEAKER then announced reports from committees to be in order; whereupon,

Mr. COBB reported back from the Committee on Public Lands the memorial of the legislature of Alabama, asking grants of lands for the benefit of the insane of that State: laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. also made adverse reports from the same committee on various cases, as follows, viz:

The petition of citizens of Georgia for a grant of land to the Alabama and Georgia railroad;

The joint memorial of the legislature of Alabama for a graduation of the price of the public lands in said State;

State;
The petition of Wm. S. Ros; of Wm. Ganting; of the trustees of the East Alabama Female College; of John Ashburn Ragan; of citizens of Illinois, asking for an extension of the time for which pre-emptions are granted; and also the petition of Wm. Nelson, of Morgan county, Alabama

All and also the petition of All abama;
All of which were severally laid on the table.

All of which were severally laid on the table.
On motion of Mr. C., the Committee on Public Lande were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Frederick Dent; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

THE LAND CEDED BY THE WYANDOTS IN 1842.

Mr. C also reported from the same committee a bill to amend the law provididing for the sale of the lands ceded in 1842 to the United States by the Wyandot tribe of Indians: read twice.

Mr. C. moved that this bill be then ordered to be engressed, and read the third time.

And then, after a short conversational debate, in which Mr. STANTON. of Kentucky, and Mr. EVANS opposed that motion, and Messrs. SWEETSER, EDGERTON, and COBB advocated it.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved the reference of the bill to to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed; which motion was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the motion for the engrossment and third reading of the bill, it was so ordered, and the said bill way then passed.

ALABAMA SCHOOL LANDS.

ALABAMA SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. COBB also reported from the same committee the bill to authorize the school commissioner of fractions of township No. 1, range No. 10, of Alabama, to locate certain lands for school purposes: read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. also reported a bill to authorize the relinquishment of valueless lands granted to States for school purposes, and the selection of others in lieu thereof: read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON BAILROAD.

Mr. C. also reported a bill granting to the State of Al-bama the right of way and a portion of the public do-main to aid the construction of the Memphis and Charles-ton railroad: read twice.

Mr. C. addressed the House in favor of the enactment of this bill.

was for or against it.

And then, after conversational debate, in which Messra.

STANLY, MEACHAM, CAMPBELL of Illinois, FOWLER, SEYMOUR of New York, and EVANS, took
ground in favor of committing this bill, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, argued for its immediate enactment,
Mr. J. made the latter motion; on which he demanded
the previous questions

Pending the question on seconding the previous ques-tion, Mr. POLK moved to suspend the rules to go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. COBB explained that if the motion of Mr. P. pre-vailed pending the question on seconding the previous question, this bill would be virtually defeated without a

question, this bill would be upon it.

question having been put upon it.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, then withdrew the call

IMPROVEMENTS CO THE FALLS OF THE OHIO

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, using to a privied question, by unanimous consent, struck out from
his resolution asking for the reports and maps of Colonel
Long and Captain Crane, relative to the improvement of
the falls of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, the words
thereof to which Mr. Evans had objected in his few
remarks on the subject made previously on his motion to
reconsider. Mr. EVANS then withdrew his motion to reconsider,

THE HOMESTEAD QUESTION.

The House, on motion of Mr. ORR, next suspended their rules, and went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Humand in the chair,) and the committee proceeded to the further consideration of the homestead bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee; when Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at length in favor of the claims of President Fillmore to the next presidency.

Mr. INGERSOLL next addressed the committee in favor of a strict observance of the compromise measures of the last Congress.

Mr. FOWLICE also addressed the committee in a general speech on Massachusetts, slavery, progress, &c.

eral speech on Massachusetts, slavery, progress, &c.
Mr. PORTER next obtaining the floor, the commi

And then the House adjourned.

PRTITIONS, ETC., UNDER THE RULE. By Mr. OLDS: The petition of sundry citizens of Harden county, Ohio, praying the establishment of an overland road to Oregon, and the grant of public lands in aid of the location and construction of said road; referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PARKER, of Indiana: The petition of Charles H. Test, Joseph G. Marshall, and 21 others, members of the Indiana bar, praying for a change in the judicial system of the United States.

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PIECES black French cloth, all grades
10 pieces black docakin, some very superior
15 do fancy cloth, all grades
90 do fancy cassimeres
30 vest shapes, vary pretty
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10 do fancy vestings.
With undersbirts, drawers, plan and striped half-hose, gloves, sussuders, pocket-handkerchiefs, envats, &c.
Gentlemen wishing goods of the above description will call and examine our stock, which they will find complete.
YERBY & MILLER,
Opposite Centre Market.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1862.

Congress Wednesday.

SENATE.-Mr. Dawson presented a petition of a citizen of Georgia, remonstrating against the admission of Utah as a State into this Union, on the ground that the principles of the Mormon religion are anti-republican.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution calling upon the Sec retary of the Navy for information as to the object for which the naval expedition has recently been ordered to the East Indies.

The bill providing for the establishment of a tri-monthly mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz was taken up and, after a long debate, it was ordered to a third reading.

House or REPRESENTATIVES .- For an hour after the House came together, various reports, made from the Committee on Public Lands by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, were considered. The House then went into a Commit tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair;) and the homestead bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, being again taken up, Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, delivered an hour's speech in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Fillmore to the nomination of the approach ing Whig National Convention.

Mr. Ingersoll next addressed the committee in favor of strict observance of the compromise measures of the last Congress.

Mr. Fowler also spoke upon various subjects now be fore Congress. Mr. Porter then obtained the floor; whereupon, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Democratic Party of Virginia and the Compre

Our readers are referred to the communication in an other column from a correspondent, enclosing us a copy of the resolutions adopted by the democratic portion of the convention which recently modified the constitution of Virginia. We commend it particularly to the editors of the Intelligencer, who seem not to know that there had been such authoritative expressions of the democratic portion of Virginia in relation to the issues raised by the passage of the Compromise.

Our readers will find in another column a communication, from the head of the Census Bureau, noticing and explaining the objections which have been made in some quarters to the manner in which the work has been pre-

We feel it our duty occasionally to advert to the in-

stances in which those who profess to act with us, as members of the democratic party, display rather the capiousness of personal pique than a generous acknowl edgment of the obligations due to a common cause.

Among such instances, the Memphis Appeal may be cited as affording the most unreasonable. It perseveres in speaking of the Washington Union as having distracted the democratic party by what it terms "pandering to southern submissionism;" and it permits a correspondent to say, in its columns of the 30th of March: "But the greatest sin for which it has to answer is that of placing a political weathercock in the executive chair of Mississippi. This is the unkindest cut of all, and will be remembered by the State-rights party and the friends of I-ferson Davis as long as party lines exist." Such language stultifies all who use it, because it is at war with the common sense of every one who has paid the slightest attention to the circumstances which measure the responsibility of parties. To say that the Washington Union advised the democratic party to acquiesce in the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery and territorial questions is but to declare its fidelity to the sentiment which is now almost universal in the party, South and North; and to denounce the Washington Union for such a reason is to betray a reckless indifference to public opinion—an indifference which can be reconciled with no wish to heal in speaking of the Washington Union as having disndifference which can be reconciled with no wish to heal the differences which have been engendered by the discussions respecting the relations between the federal government and the States. It is not that Colonel Davis was a State-rights man that he was beaten in Mississippi, nor that his opponent was untrue to the democratic faith that he was elected. Nobody has ever doubted the of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, addressed the House to show the importance of taking a decisive question upon all bills of this character, in order that the friends of the system of donating public lands in aid of the construction of railroads might understand whether the majority that he was elected. Nobody has ever doubted the democracy of the people of Mississippi. The issue before these people was one involving the action which was to be taken on the subject of the Compromise—one party proposing to put the State on its reserved rights, and demanding new guarantees for the rights of the South, and the other appealing to the sentiment which in and the other appealing to the sentiment which in the subject of the sentiment which in the other appealing to the sentiment which in the other appealing to the sentiment which in the subject of the form of the sentiment which in the other appealing to the sentiment which in the subject of the sub culcated a reliance on the constitution as it exists for the enforcement of all its provisions. It was the success of the latter party which made Mr. Foote governor-a success which was sanctioned by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, and which it is idle to assail as the result of sentiments or doctrines of the good results of our federal Union upon the indusinconsistent with fidelity to the interests of the South or the recognised platform of the democratic party. That by means of the perfect system of free trade that it has such is the fact is admitted by the most bitter opponents of Mr. Foote. Mr. McRae, who has recently left the Senate, and Mr. Brown, who is now in the House of Representatives, have not hesitated to declare their deter-

> an opposite point of view, professing to speak for the constitutional Union party of the South, pretend to discover that we are equivocal in the principles which have guided us in maintaining the Compromise as a settlement of the slavery question. Among these we cite the Georgia Journal and Messenger. Nothing can satisfy this journal but what looks to the preservation of the sectional organization which produced the elections of Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens. It is not enough cover that we are equivocal in the principles which have that all parties in the South acquiesce in the decision of the people in respect to the projects of the Nash-ville convention. That journal feels that the sentiment on which this acquiescence rests pervades the national democratic party in the Union, and that the whig party are organized on the opposite sentiment. Hinc illæ lachrymæ. That portion of the democracy of Georgia which adopted the Union organization can easily assume its old position; but it is not so easy for the whig portion of that organization to do so. But whose fault is it that such is the state of facts presented by the condition of parties? If the great body of the whig party in the North, and especially in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will continue to be aboitionized, let not southern whig papers blame the Washington Union or the democratic party. We are still on the platform of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, disountenancing slavery agitation, recommending a reliance on the constitution for the correction of the evils which are the result of a departure from the old doctrine of the republican party, and desirous of restoring peace and harmony to the Union by bringing into power an dministration which will guard alike all the rights of ne States. On this platform we invite the Journal and Messenger to come and join us, and to forbear the

The Deficiency Bill.
Our venerable neighbors of the Intelligencer think the justice of our views in regard to the general principle | the bad case, and prescribes as follows:

for any estimates preceding the first of July, 1846, up to which time those of his predecessor extended. At that period the Mexican war commenced; and it appears that this administration, in a time of profound peace and the most unexampled prosperity, expects the considerations which were applicable to a state of war to be the measure of its in the expenditure of the public money. With due deference to the wisdom and experience of our neighbors, we beg leave to protest against such an assumption. No one can foresee the exigencies which may be produced by war, and especially such a one as that in which we were engaged with Mexico.

first of January to the first of July in 1843, and that the first deficiency bill, eo nomine, was reported by the whig chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in that year, and was made necessary in consequence of that change. But, for fear of error, we shall examine the to belong to the whig party.

The Connectiont Election

The canvass for the State election in Connecticut which takes place on Monday next, appears to have been conducted very considerably in reference to local issue and combinations, among which the temperance question, in the shape of a liquor law like that of Maine, has been made to figure prominently as a resource of the

and policy in the same attitude which they have assumed in the previous election—the democrats being flatly opposed to a renewal of the anti-slavery agitation, and the whigs appearing "to halt between two opinions" on that

subject.

The two following brief articles, which we copy from the Hartford Times, give a view of the motley influences ontest. We trust that we may soon have to chronicle another democratic victory in Connecticut as glorious and as significant as that recently gained in New Hampshire :

From the Hartford Times.
THE PROSPECT.—From all parts of Connecticut we have

DEMOCRATS OF CONNECTICUT! the experience of year been plain enough to satisfy all ! Are they not completely transparent this year ! Be not entrapped.

Reciprocity with Canada

The Dry Goods Reporter has the following statement try, energy, and productiveness of the several States maintained among them. It remarks -

"Under their old theory, each colony was to have been utterly ruined by the industry of the others. As Mexico now supposes that protective tariff is the only road to man epresentatives, have not hesitated to declare their deter-ination to act with the democratic party on the basis of so Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Maryland acquiescence in the Compromise and of aubmission to the will of their State in regard to the issues presented by the Nashville convention.

But the Margolia Appeal is not alone in its attempt to be estimated in magnitude. Under this complete free-But the Memphis Appeal is not alone in its attempt to prejudice the Washington Union. Other journals, from southern and western States has struggled successfully tween the two countries."

The Maine Liquor Law

The Boston Post thus refers to the provisions of this project of law, which is now exciting so much attention

"What a law is this for this high noon of the nineteenth of century! Nothing like it was ever seen in Massachusetts, and the wonder is that so many can be found to advocate it. Its broad search-provisions are enough to condemn it. Officers of the law may search anywhere and anything without even the formality of a warrant! The whole community will be at the mercy of a malicious spy or a fanatic informer. What says the bill of rights! Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions; and to show how jealously this article protects the cilizen, it declares that warrants for search must be 'accompanied with a special designation of the persons or chiects of search, arrest, or seizure; and no warrant tought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, in their face, how can members vose for such a bill with such a broad latitude for search t—how vote for a law that gives the power of making a search without requiring even the formality of a warrant?"

What a law is this for this high noon of the nine tit is the object of this instead by the consultation, and the tits the object of this is the object of their lare dissensions, caused by the constinued agitation of past issues, and of the ende of their inned agitation of past issues, and of the mode of their dispast and prevent luture dissensions, caused by the constinued agitation of past issues, and of the ende of their dispast and prevent luture dissensions, caused by the constinued agitation of past issues, and of the ende of their dispast and prevent luture dissensions, caused by the constinued agitation of past issues, and of the confederacy. Oil law.

Sheelved, That all fur her agitation of these issues and of the other, laving no practical end, is now worse than vain, and is dangerous alike to all that is precious in the Union and that is worth preserving in the States.

Recoved, That to appeal, on the one hand, to States and is desirable to all the title expression of feelings that rather betray the trammels of the formality of a warrant !"

roper to chide us for the observations we felt it our duty frightened at the opposite and fatal perits which confront o make relative to the necessity of scrutinizing closely the whig party, if they shall attempt to run either Presithe items of the present deficiency bill. Unable to assail dent Fillmore or General Scott, has its own remedy for

the justice of our views in regard to the general principle which should control the Executive in expenditures of the public money, they take shelter under such precedents as they can find in the previous action of the government. Precedent is always sacred with our neighbors if it is on the side of a loose construction of the constitution, and favors banks, tariffs, internal improvements, or whatever enlarges the sphere of the general government, and increases its expenditures and patronage.

Mr. Tyler, if we recollect aright, had a deficiency bill in 1844. President Polk, who was not inaugurated until the 4th of March, 1845, could not of course be reponsible for that; nor could be be held responsible for any estimates preceding the first of July, 1846, up

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Com-

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Com-

merce upon this subject says:
"It appears to be considered here that Mr. Webster's chances for nomination by the whig convention have much improved of late. The Scott men think so; for they are becoming quite violent against Webster, as the tone of the free-soil press indicates."

In the same spirit the New York Commercial Adver-

tiser—a staid and sober whig sheet—tells its readers that "Mr. Webster's prospects are growing brighter and brighter."

the Courier's recommendation of Mr. Webster:
"While we do not agree with the Courier in the
tion that Mr. Fillmore cannot carry New York, we with it in the belief that Mr. Webster would be a If these suggestions are to be taken for truth, the south

ern whigs may congratulate themselves upon a possibility journals, and return to the subject again, when we doubt of their having a candidate whom they will not, all of not that the paternity of the deficiency bills will be found them, be constrained, by the plain interests of their section and the almost unanimous sense of its people, to abandon or oppose.

The American Navigation Interest,

The annexed statement of the tonnage employed in the foreign trade of New York has just been published. By this statement it appears that the number of arrivals was as inconsiderate judgment in restraining its rays of light three thousand eight hundred and forty-three, of which from points where they would be most useful, and where two thousand three hundred and fifty-three were American vessels, and the balance foreign. The total number of seamen was fifty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. This does not include the coasting trade. The increase over former years is very decided, and ex-

hibits in a striking light the growing prosperity of the nation at large. But this is not all. The business of against which the democracy are contending, and of the confidence with which they look to the result of the aweeping everything before them. This will appear from a weeping everything before them. the following table, giving a comparative statement of the foreign commerce of New York from 1846 to 1851 inclusive, for which we are indebted to the Journal of Com-

administration in its annual communication to Congress is, that it is all accidental. Upon this strange plea the whig the system. It is the lamest excuse yet made by any party for its persistance in counsels which the people, to their great profit, have repudiated. Such a suggestion will only swell the weight and volume of the accumu lated odium under which the whig party in its general line of policy-to say nothing of Galphin scandals and abolition fanaticism-is now laboring before the country.

Miss Charlotte Cushman played last night to the most theatre this season. Her impersonation of Meg Merriles is grand and original, and adds additional lustre to the fame of the Scottish Bard's most sublime conception. Miss Cushman is styled, with justice, the great American actress, and may be considered the first dramatic genius of the present day.

ginia has twice spoken on that subject since the said lished one expression. I send you the resolutions unan-imously passed in February, 1851, by one of the ablest bodies of democrats ever assembled in Virginia. In order that your readers may understand the subject, it is proper that your readers may understand the subject, it is proper to say that the resolutions were intended as a response to an invitation extended to Virginia by South Carolina to "secede." They were drawn up by one originally op-posed to the "compromise bills"—I allude to the distinguished Henry A. Wise.

The whole movement originated with the individual who pens these hasty lines. The resolutions and the novement itself will bear the test of time, and defy atacks from every quarter.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM .- The following excellent res-DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—The following excellent resolutions were adopted at a democratic convention (or caucus) held at the city of Richmond on Monday night, consisting of the members of the convention assembled to form a new constitution, and of the legislature, and some democratic citizens. They form the hasis on which the party can be organized. We understood that the convention had recommended to the democratic party to meet in a national convention in due season to nominate a presidential ticket:

BARIS OF DENOCRATIC HARMONY AND ACTION .- At the ad-Tomlin, eaq., secretary, the following resolutions were adopted. The first eight were reported by H. A. Wise, eeq., from the committee of twelve, and the ninth was moved by B. Rush Floyd, esq., as a substitute for the con-

Stading portion of that committee's report:

1. Recoved, That the democratic party of Virginia abides where it has ever stood—immoveably firm upon the joint basis of the rights of the States and of the Union of the

in the northern States:

"The fire into the unjust, wanton, untimely liquor bill has proved too severe to receive without a return. It has been riddled. The friends of it could not keep their resolve not to defend it, and have been smoked out. Possibly they may conclude to amend it. Possibly fanaticism may relax somewhat, and conclude it may be liable to error. At any rate, things do not look quite so rigid as they did a day or two ago.

"What a law is this for this high noon of the nineteenth century! Nothing like it was ever seen in Massachusetts, and the wonder is that so many can be found to advocate it. Its broad search-provisions are enough to condemn it. Officers of the law may search anywhere and anything without even the formality of a warrant! The whole com-

S. Resolved, That to that end the democratic party, from

dread of disunion and its equal detestation of a central despotism, from is faithful adherence to first principles, from its sacrifices in the past, and from its present relations and hopes, is of all parties pre-eminently best constituted to connel and to save the country in this crists of danger.

9. Resolved, That this meeting cordially tenders to the democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with the democracy of Virginia in an organization on the principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions.

Washington, March 31, 1852. To the Editor of the Union :

I have received from a person in this city a print pamphlet of eight pages, entitled "Remarks on the Census of Maryland for 1850, as prepared by the Census Bureau of Maryland for 1850, as prepared by the Sandal at Washington," and "designed as a sample of the manner in which the Secretary of the Interior proposes to arrange the immense mass of materials connected in the returns from all the States of the Union—a paper which was laid before "the American Geographical and Statistical Society, March 6, 1552." I since find the article copied into the New York papers. There is nothin to indicate where the publication is printed, nor in any portion of the work any indication of the place where such a society as that named exists. Inasmuch, howsell as its author, it is perhaps proper that its statements should be noticed, especially as it is published for circulation in Washington, and hus been prepared evidently with a view to caricature the Maryland census as prepared at the Census Office, and bring to the notice of the who evinces a very willing disposition to make himself useful in ferreting out the most trivial errors, and give to the committee such a "report" as would satisfy the most prejudiced enemy of the work. To me it seems somewhat strange that no copy of this paper, while published as a matter of "public interest," and so widely circulated, has been sent either to the Department of the Interior of to the Census Office—an omission certainly betraying a want of courtesy to those so publicly censured, as well motives were to promote the cause of truth.

The first point which is made with reference to the

mistakes, and of itself ground for suspicion." This principle, as stated, is at variance with all experience, and will be made manifest by very simple illustrations—viz: if the number of each variety of industrial establishments

to arrive at the truth with respect to the return of any will exactly double the extent of space occupied by the interest connected therewith, unless you retake the census for such interest for such division or district? Cerlight on the place of nativity, has never been adopted in tainly not. The more "minute" the classification, the greater the facility of detecting errors. Suppose the details of the census were published so minutely that the headings contained the name of each person with reference to whom the facts stated applied, could not the errors kindness in showing "how the thing could have been done" be detected with certainty by each individual who could read? For example, were we, under the heading of Archibald Russell, of New York, would not Mr. Russell at once detect the error? and if we were to omit his land.

The next fault is with the "places of nativity," in which the respect to the error? In the content of the respect to the error.

name from the number "born in Great Britain," would he not be able, with equal facility, to detect the mistake? Suppose we were to include in one simple expression the whole number of "native-born" citizens, or "foreignerror without examining every name of the twenty millions on the original returns in this office? So with the returns of branches of industry: if we give them by squares or wards, a child can detect the errors; whereas

discover discrepancy.

These illustrations respecting the tendency of extended or minute classification are deemed sufficient to show which course leads most to the detection of errors.

As illustrative of his ideas of the "grounds for suspicion" that minuteness of detail is used as "a blind to cover mistakes," he says, in immediate connexion: "Thus the report of the census, presented by the executive department to Congress, is dated December 3, half-past 5 o'clock, a. m." How Mr. Russell has seen the report presented to Congress I do not know, as it is not yet printed; but I do know that it does not contain any such date as "December 3, half-past 5 o'clock, a. m." or any other "o'clock." The assertion is without the shadow of proof to sustain it. My report is dated simply "Census

Mr. Russell, in proof of his assertion that "the census itself is not as carefully prepared" as the date of my report, states that, "on page 24, under caption 'free colored,' the total whites are included." Now, Mr. Russell must feel very hypercritical to object to an arrangement which amounts to this only—viz: in sixty columns, under the general heading "population," the whites occupy thirty columns, and the "free colored" occupy the same number; and, following immediately after the classification of trades and abstract" of Great Britain, I find in Middle sex county no less than eight hundred professions as traded in the work of the same of the sex county in the sex county in the work of the sex county of the two classes is stated. free colored, the total amount of the two classes is stated they are arranged in the Maryland work, as far as

United States, or, if estimated "with reference to the population," 4,000 pages, or eight volumes; and this concluulation," 4,000 pages, or eight volumes; and this conclusion is arrived at by estimating "the relative area of Maryland," and the printed space occupied by the census John Quincy Adams, while Secretary of State, for taking the concentration of the work are nearly serious and of Mr. Van Buren in 1870, in P.

The principle upon which the estimate is based is too the census of 1820, and of Mr. Van Buren in 1830, in pe The principle upon which the estimate is based is too the census of 1820, and of Mr. Van Buren in 1830, in absurd to merit a reply; but as a simple illustration will suffice to exhibit the entire destitution of logic in the argument, I will suggest that as the "area" of Maryland is about as one to thirty-five compared with that of Oregon, therefore the history and statistics of Oregon will require a volume of 3,500 pages, while that of Maryland may be included within 100, notwithstanding the fact that may be included within 100, notwithstanding the fact that Maryland has had important historical events for record through a period of more than two centuries, with a population forty-five times as great as that of Oregon. I may venture to assert that this is the first time a professed statist has ever ventured to calculate the extent of have been indulged with the management of one of orthogonal transfer of the professed statist has ever ventured to calculate the extent of have been indulged with the management of one of orthogonal transfer of the professed statist has ever ventured to calculate the extent of upon which, if the magnificent statistical account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair, fills twenty volumes, what a grand library would the statistical history of New Holland form !

ically arranged by the printer is freely admitted; and it is on this account mainly that, in the preface to the work ically arranged by the printer is freely admitted; and it is on this account maioly that, in the preface to the work as presented to Congress, it is stated that the entire matter of the Maryland work will occupy sixty pages of the size contemplated. Now, while it is denied that the extent of a statistical work should or can be calculated with any degree of approximation on the "area principle," and while not contending that a fair comparative estimate can be made on that of population alone, the latter in this country at least affords much more reliable data than the former; and on an estimate thereby it will appear that while Maryland contains its proportion of historical associations, variety of occupation, peculiarity and diversity in its geological character, it contains about one-fortieth part of the population of the United States; and as it will require 60 pages on our plan to develop Maryland, the whole Union would require 2,400 pages, or two vol-

The New York Courier and Enquirer, as if thoroughly frightened at the opposite and fatal perits which confront the whig party, if they shall attempt to run either President Fillmore or General Scott, has its own remedy for the bad case, and prescribes as follows:

the constitution of the confederacy as it is of the rights of the States and of the ilberties of the people.

7. Resolved, That it is the duty and the aim of the demonstration of the entire Union, respecting the particulars of age, sex, color, and condition, on the Many and all the just ends which our institutions, State and ledvard, were intended to secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, the bad case, and prescribes as follows:

The New York Courier and Enquirer, as if thoroughly frightened at the opposite and fatal perits which confront to evaluate the state of the States and to the rights of a particulars of age, sex, color, and condition, on the Many and all the just ends which our institutions, State and ledvard, were intended to secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, the bad case, and prescribes as follows:

The New York Courier and Enquirer, as if thoroughly frightened at the opposite and fatal perits which confront to evaluate the state of the American Archives; and to classify the population of the entire Union, respecting the particulars of age, sex, color, and condition, on the Many and the rights of the population of the entire Union, respecting the particulars of age, sex, color, and condition, or the Many and the aim of the demonstration of the size of the American Archives; and to classify the population of the entire Union, respecting the propulation of the size of the American Archives; and to classify the population of the size of the American Archives; and to classify the population of the size of the size of the American Archives; and to classify the population of the size of the si

sire to propose for this work, nothing would better pleas me than to have Congress propose to receive from me 25,000 copies of the whole census complete for the Unied States, on good paper and in good binding, on the Maryland plan, without any abridgment in any partice Maryland plan, without any abridgment in any partice, lar, and pay me therefor on delivery \$200,000. Such a proposition would be instantly accepted, and, if here sary, an equal amount of security for its faithful ease cution given. Thus much for "this vast work." As a is "in this view"—that is, Mr. Russell's "view"—of the cution given. magnitude of the work that "the expediency of prefixing the history of each State to the census returns is rely the history of each State to the census returns is rev questionable," of course this objection amounts to but little, although such a design was never entertained as "prefixing the history to the statistics of each State," and is expressly disclaimed in the preface of the work as reported to Congress. I will here take occasion, how-ever, to say that it is all-important that the published census should contain some account of the areas and date of the formation of counties and States, in order the progress and movement of population may be trace present recognised. Many counties as now organi bear the names borne by forty times their area since beat the names borne by forty times their area since the revolution, and these changes occur between every cers us, with nothing heretofore published to indicate the date of their occurrence. I may hold a patent for land it Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and, in investigating its chain of title, it may have really existed it twenty counties; and while Westmoreland, as it now exists, is quietly nestled at the foot of the mountains the tract of land may lie near the shores of Lake Eric Thus it is with the convolution, and without the tract of land may lie near the shores of Lake Eric Thus it is with the convolution, and without the tract of land may lie near the shores of Lake Eric Thus it is with the convolution. Thus it is with the population; and without some his torical or geographical sketch, while the general result of the present census respecting the older States may be compared with the general results of former censuses, the detailed statements cannot so be used.

The next complaint made by Mr. Russell is, that the

The next complaint made by Mr. Russell is, that the headings of the columns are "not intelligible to the reader," and he illustrates his difficulty of understanding the same by this remark: "Thus, page 26, 'No. of due lings': Does this mean separate houses or rooms in a common house?" In answer to this ingenious inquiry, must refer Mr. Russell to the dictionary, where he wise certain to find an answer equally lucid with "separate to the dictionary." house" or "common house." In the instructions to a marshals, they were informed that by "a dwelling" as were to understand an "inhabited tenement contains one or more families—each separate tenement in a bloo of buildings to be numbered separately, though it mig contain several families." To pursue the plan of M Russell, in filling the heads of the columns with such a planations as would be required to give him suitable require entirely too much space; and he is respectful referred to "Walker" where he is at a loss.

The next complaint, exists in the fact that, in connex

State? The one is "minute classification."

Suppose (as in the census of 1840) the number of establishments of each kind is not given at all, is it possible

In reply to this, it can only be said that his plan, while

conceptions.

The next fault is with the "places of nativity," in which tables "Germany, and some time afterwards, as it is parts of Germany, Prussia and Austria." The fault, one exists, does not lie in the preparation of the tabs. rather than to include them as merely Europeans or a Germans. They are not entered twice; and if Mr. Rusell would wish to ascertain the population of all 6e many, he has only to add the 204 Prussians and As-

of proof to sustain it. My report is dated simply "Census office, 1st December, 1851," and nothing more. His illustration, therefore, may be deemed equally unfortunate with his recensus. free colored, the total amount of the two classes is stated side by side, the whites specified by a heading "total whites," and the others by a heading "total free colored; after which follows the aggregate—the whole being one continuous table with a general heading "population," and on the next page the aggregate of the free and slave classes separate and combined—an arrangement perfectly proper and very convenient.

The next subject alluded to is the "amount of matter" which the United States census will contain, which Mr. Russell estimates at twenty good-sized volumes for the United States, or, if estimated "with reference to the next."

> but quote him to show that he has stereotyped charge to adduce against every American census, even such a It seems a pity that so pertinacious a censor should not have been indulged with the management of one of our

> ding twenty-seven pages, which are occupied with the medical statistics." The statement that the "Census Board adopted the schedules for obtaining the returns